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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

In Saturday's Issue—A Short Story Dramatically Portraying The Fight for Relief in New York; Also Other Features

THE WEATHER—Today, fair; continued warm; light, westerly winds.

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City Had $24,000,000 Excess Cash As Relief Stopped; Workers Demand Estimate Board Vote Funds Today!

The Richest City Dooms a Million to Starvation

IN cold blood, not giving a thought to the million men, women and children who will remain without food, the Mayor and city officials stopped all relief. When they made this decision, they knew that aside from the billion dollar budget of the city, there was an additional $24,000,000 unusable cash on hand which could easily have been used for this emergency. Yet they did not do it. Why?

Capitalist governments have developed the idea to call the city officials—"city fathers." These servants of the bankers are not "city fathers." They are watchdogs in office to protect the millions of the rich. They are city murderers who wantonly destroy the lives of our little children. They will stoop to any level in order to assure that the bankers' interests are safe-guarded.

The Board of Estimate meets today. The Mayor who talked over the relief situation with Governor Lehman in the surroundings of the Governor's half-million dollar mansion does not intend to change this plan. On the contrary, he proposes a Sales Tax, a tax on everything that makes up our life needs. A tax that will add another empty space in the food basket. A tax to pay bankers' interest.

What the unemployed demand is a tax on the rich to create a fund to be used for unemployment relief.

* * *

CITY officials say "what shall we do in this emergency"? We'll tell you. First, vote today that the $24,000,000 be immediately appropriated for relief. Second, last year you repaid $578,050,000 for temporary loans alone. Stop paying to the bankers. Start paying for Unemployment relief. Third, take up the demands of the Unemployed Councils and the workers' representatives which will be presented to you today.

Committees of workers elected throughout the city will appear before the Board of Estimate today. They will represent us just as the Board of Estimate will represent the bankers. They will demand that no relief be stopped, no cuts in pay on work relief jobs, no closing up of the Home Relief Bures.

But the final decision on relief will not be given today. It depends upon our forces to decide this. Is there a father who will accept Tammany's decision for his children? Is there a mother who will stand by to see her little ones starve? Is there a worker who will not respond with his full might to fight to the bitter end against this attack?

Therefore, set up committees in your neighborhoods, on your block, build the Unemployed Councils all over, take this question up in your trade union local, fraternal and sick and death benefit society, workers' club, everywhere where workers are. Adopt resolutions, demand an end to this starvation decision. Demand that every worker be given relief.

Rally today at all relief bures!
Resist the closing of relief stations!
Fight against the stoppage of relief payments!
Strike against cuts in work-relief wages!

"Pacifist" Navy Building

CLAUDE A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy in Roosevelt's cabinet, in an interview yesterday, declares himself a pacifist.

How does this pacifist express his peaceful aims?

He expresses them in his announcement that he will build a United States navy "second to none".

This is no mere wish. The Federal budget for this year gives him over half a billion dollars with which to do it.

Swanson was one of the American delegates to the Disarmament Conference. With a long record as a "big navy" man, he made hypocritical proposals for naval reduction, carefully formulated to weaken America's imperialist rivals without weakening American naval power.

Now all disarmament talk is openly thrown overboard.

Swanson throws it overboard in the name of pacifism!

His argument is simple: Let American imperialism be powerful enough, and it can bluff its rivals and plunder the colonial and oppressed countries in peace.

This is Roosevelt's "peace" formula on the international front.

No unemployment insurance, a half billion cut in payments to the veterans, billions to the bankers, and billions to the arms manufacturers—all, no doubt, to insure peace on earth.

* * *

ON August 1 the workers of every country will demonstrate against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

They will reaffirm the way of heroic mass struggle as the only way by which imperialist war, a greater danger now than at any time since 1914, can be postponed.

In reaffirming the revolutionary way against war, a prime task of the workers is to expose "pacifists" of the Swanson big navy stripe, and with him all "pacifists" of whatever color, who help out the energetic preparations for another world-wide blood bath of imperialism with a cloud of lying phrases about "peace".

Lives of Jobless in Danger

AT one swoop, 1,100,000 are cut off from all relief in New York City. Relief is cut in Chicago, with the city officials brazenly telling the workers they should consider themselves lucky because the smaller amount of groceries is really worth more due to inflation.

Wholesale slashes in relief is the outcome of the Roosevelt program.

The lopping off of relief at this critical time of higher bread prices is made, say the city authorities, because they can't get the money to pay. Take New York for example. The city officials last year without difficulty found $500,000,000 to pay bondholders, to pay bankers, to pay loans from rich parasites. But when it comes to relief—money is missing.

* * *

THE position of the unemployed is becoming more critical and starvation faces millions. It is not only a question of the cut in relief that is hitting the unemployed, but even if they get any cash relief at all the rising cost of bread and other food prices drives them nearer to starvation.

* * *

AT will and at any moment the city authorities slash relief or cut it off altogether. The starving unemployed have no source of livelihood except what the city authorities and the charities see fit to give them. At the most critical moment of rising food costs this is snatched away from them. Nothing more clearly shows the need for a struggle for unemployment insurance, forcing the exploiting masters to grant a steady cash payment to provide for the unemployed and their families. They have the billions, which they spend for war to provide this fund. They are coining fortunes out of greater exploitation, inflation, profiteering.

* * *

THIS situation calls for the sharpest struggle for relief and especially the widest, organized and energetic struggle for unemployment insurance.

The demand for unemployment insurance should grow into a mighty, organized shout, supported by the closed ranks of employed and unemployed. We must spread the demand for unemployment insurance to give the workers a guarantee for at least some means of livelihood in this period of skyrocketting food prices. Never was the need for a mass, deep-going struggle for unemployment insurance so clear as it is today. Organise behind the demand for unemployment insurance! Smash the starvation program of Roosevelt through an organised struggle for social insurance! Fight against cuts in relief! Fight against the high cost of living!

Bread Prices Raised Throughout Nation; to Soar Still Higher

Government Approves 20 Per Cent Increase in Cost of Bread to Employed and Unemployed

WASHINGTON, July 10.—All boss bakers are entitled to raise the price of a 5 cent loaf of bread to 6 1-3 cents, said Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, and if they want to they can cut down the size of the loaf.

This announcement followed the actual raising of bread prices throughout the entire country.

The leading bakers and grocery stores, like the Atlantic and Pacific, Ward Baking Co., the General Baking Co., are raising prices on all bakery goods.

BREAD PRICES UP ONE to 1 1-2 CENTS A LOAF IN N. Y. C.

Gives Bakers Extra Profit in Addition to Gov't Tax

NEW YORK.—Price increases of one cent to one and a half cents on loaves of white bread of 18 to 20 ounces were put into effect in practically every store in New York City.

The price was boosted by the big bakers following the institution of the Federal government's processing tax of $1.38 a barrel. The price increase would give the bakers an extra income of $2.70 to $3 on every barrel of flour they use, so that the bakers are making a good profit for themselves out of the increase.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace yesterday pretended that he would act to protect the public against this increase. He made a statement that he would "investigate" increases in prices above one-third cents a pound on bread. Since the present increase is just below that figure, the statement means that the government approves of this rise, even though it is higher than the extra cost added by the processing tax.

Other prices Rise

Prices of most other staple foods have also been steadily rising. In the chain stores, a survey revealed that prices of staple foods have gone up since April about 20 to 30 per cent.

These stores are charging twice as much for potatoes as they did in April. Eggs, that sold for 24 cents a dozen in April, are now 30 and 35 cents a dozen. Butter is now 27 or 29 cents a pound, as compared with 20 or 21 cents a pound in April. Prices on vegetables show similar price increases.

The American Bakers' Association announced last Friday that all the bakers should raise bread prices at least 1 1-3 cents, or cut the size of the loaf two ounces.

In the small bakeries the prices have gone up from 1 to 3 cents.

Not only is the price of bread up but the cost of all flour products will rise.

The excuse given for the rise in bread prices is the starting on July 8 of a processing tax on wheat whereby the flour mills pay $1.38 a barrel to provide a fund to cut wheat crop and other crop acreages. The program of Roosevelt is to put a processing tax on cotton and wheat to provide funds to pay the rich wheat and cotton planter for cutting acreage in order further to raise wheat and cotton prices. The first levy for this fund to the rich farmers comes from the rise in bread prices.

There will be a still further rise in bread prices, the American Bakers' Association made it clear, when the slavery code for the bakers comes up. One of the main purposes of these codes is to raise prices and increase profits for the bosses. Hence a further rise in bread prices is assured.

The increase in bread costs immediately acts as a wage slash for all workers, as bread forms an important part of the diet. It means a cut in all cash relief payments to the unemployed, and an especially severe cut as bread is the predominant part of the diet of the unemployed.

In New Orleans, Bakers Local No. 35 has protested against the rise and is demanding a cut in bread prices and a raise in wages (see story on page 3). A united front has been urged by other workers' organizations, the organizations of neighborhood committees to fight against the bread price rise.

Immediate organization against the rise in bread prices should go on in all shops and factories demanding higher wages to meet the higher bread and food costs. All workers should discuss this in their shops and formulate demands for wage increases using the fact of rising food costs to agitate for organization to carry through the demand.

Along with the actual cut in relief for the unemployed there is now added the higher cost of bread. To resist this, organization and struggle for more relief, for unemployment insurance should be pushed more than ever.

In the neighborhoods, housewives' committees should be organized to demand reduction in bread prices and for struggle against the rising cost of living.

500 Shoe Workers on Strike at Carlisle, Pa. for Return of Pay Cuts

CARLISLE, Pa., July 10.—Five hundred workers at the Carlisle Shoe Co. went on strike today demanding more than the ten per cent increase in wages offered by the company. The workers are demanding that wage levels in effect last October before slashes of 5 to 30 per cent had been made be restored. The Carlisle Shoe Co. is owned by the I. Miller Co. of New York.

Strike Looms in N. C. Textile Plants, Demand 25 Per Cent Raise

HIGHPOINT, N. C., July 10.—Threat of a strike if demands for a 25 per cent wage increase, an 8 hour working shift and for discontinuance of added work placed on knitters and fixers were not granted was made today by the Industrial Workers Association, an "independent" textile union formed a year ago. The general strike is announced to take effect Monday, July 17.

Jersey City Workers Given 40% Wage Cut

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 10.—A flat wage cut of 40 per cent was voted by the City Commission at a special meeting today for all city workers receiving more than $1,000 a year, and becomes effective on July 15th.

Cold Kills Chilean Jobless.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 10.—A cold wave caused severe suffering among ill-clad unemployed today. Four persons died of exposure. The temperature was at 24.3 degrees.

Chicago Bread Up.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Bread, formerly 5 cents a loaf, sold at 6 cents, and the 10-cent loaf of bread was reduced four ounces today.

* * *

Bread Up in Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 10.—The price of bread has been set at a half cent an ounce, it was announced here today.

* * *

Bread Higher in Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—Bread prices went up throughout the whole state today. The immediate effect of the Federal tax of $1.38 on a barrel of flour and rising wheat prices was the reduction of the 8-cent loaf from 24 ounces to 20 ounces, and the reduction of the 6-cent loaf from 18 ounces to 14 ounces.

NaziPropaganda Sheet Appears in New York

NEW YORK.—The first issue of a Nazi propaganda paper for America has just appeared. It is called "Die Bruecke" (The Bridge). The publication address is given as 208 East 86th Street. The first issue contains attacks on the boycott movement against Germany and seeks to defend the Hitler regime in general.

47 p. c. of Children in City's Hospitals Are Undernourished

NEW YORK.—Forty-seven and a half per cent of the children in New York City hospitals last year suffered from malnutrition, according to the report of Dr. Charles B. Conklin, medical director of the Children's Aid Society.

Dr. Conklin indicated the extreme seriousness of such a condition prevailing among such a large section of the City's children.

PROPOSE MINIMUM WAGE SCALES FOR DRESS, SILK CODES

$14 for Unskilled in Dress Industry; $18 for Silk Weavers

NEW YORK.—Some indication of what the employers in the dress and silk and rayon industry intend to include in their codes to be submitted to the administration can be seen from the proposals already announced but not yet put into final form.

In the dress industry, the manufacturers are proposing a minimum wage of $14 for unskilled workers, and a 40-hour week. The manufacturers also declare against child labor but they know this measure can be easily evaded through the thousands of sweatshops now being used under the contract system. No statement has been issued regarding the proposed minimum scales for the skilled workers.

Contrasted with the union scales established by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, which range from $18 to $50 for the various operations in the industry, this minimum wage represents the instrument for forcing down the union standards gained by the workers.

Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, who has repeatedly sung praise for the Recovery (Slavery) Act and has publicly supported a minimum wage which would undercut the present union scale in the ground that the workers are getting sweatshop wages anyway, has nothing to say against the proposal. However, he warns the bosses against announcing the wage as it would have a bad "psychological effect" on the workers and may mean a strike at present when negotiations for an agreement are pending.

The Silk Association has submitted a starvation code for the silk and rayon weaving industry, which establishes a new low level for the skilled section of the industry. For skilled weavers and warpers, many of whom are organized, an $18 minimum wage has been set. Wages for weavers before the crisis ranged from $30 to $40 a week and warpers averaged $35.

Wages for unskilled workers, following the cotton textile code as a precedent, will be set at $13 in the North and $12 in the South. In 1928 weekly average earnings of silk workers ranged from $17 in Pennsylvania to $23 in New Jersey.

Union Submits Code for Needle Workers;

NEW YORK.—The code for the needle trades workers drawn up by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will be submitted for discussion at a meeting of all shop chairmen and active members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union on Wednesday. The meeting will take place at union headquarters, 131 West 28th Street immediately after work.

The Union code will be submitted to the administration in Washington and will be the basis on which the Union will mobilise the needle workers for struggle to improve their working conditions.

Riot Squad Attacks Jobless at Brooklyn Home Relief Bureau

NEW YORK.—One work Kirschman, was badly beaten when a riot squad was called to drive workers demanding food and rent checks away from the Home Relief Bureau at Christopher and Belmont Avenue in Brooklyn yesterday.

A woman coming with a committee from the Alteration Painters Union, was denied relief which had been cut off previously. A pregnant woman was promised relief only after she had become hysterical.

Various groups of workers led by different organizations kept bringing jobless workers to the bureaus. As fast as the police drove one group away another came in

JOBLESS COUNCILS, TRADE UNIONS, AT CITY HALL PRESENT DEMANDS, BUT MAYOR IS OUT ON VACATION

Night Sticks for Driving Out Hunger Pangs

Photo (top) shows police "guarding" the Home Relief Buro, Spring and Elizabeth Sts., to prevent starving workers from demanding that the bankers provide relief for the 1,000,000 persons facing destitution following the cutting off of city aid by the Tammany government. Photo (right) shows Mrs. Rose Vizzio of 302 Broome St., New York, and her five children. Mrs. Vizzio was refused her next rent yesterday. Her husband was fired by the Edison Company about two years ago.

(Daily Worker Staff Photos)

No One Will Starve, Hungry Workers Told

Harlem Relief Official Then Refuses Aid to Pregnant Mother

By DAN DAVIS

NEW YORK.—Worried workers, mothers with children in arms, children clinging to skirts and holding the hands of fathers who wearily leaned against picket school fences, all waiting, waiting in line to ask for relief that is finally refused. This was the scene at the Home Relief Bureaus throughout the city yesterday after the food and rent checks for 1,000,000 New York unemployed were stopped by Tammany Hall.

In Harlem a pregnant mother was turned away from the Home Relief Bureau at 235 East 125th St. Tears streamed down the expectant mother's cheeks as she told of her plight. An assistant supervisor came rushing out of the Bureau agitated and nervous when she learned that a reporter was talking to Mrs. Toffts, a Latin-American worker.

"No One Will Go Hungry"

"We are giving this case excellent attention," she said, "and you know it is against the rules to permit reporters to speak to people in the bureau."

"You can say," she added, echoing Roosevelt's famous words, "no one in Harlem will go hungry." She claimed rent vouchers and food checks were being given as usual, adding in the same breath, that the biggest crowd in the history of the Bureau collected there yesterday morning.

But the workers jammed into the doorway seemed to think otherwise. "Food and rent checks to whom?", they asked. "Maybe they sign 'em and charge 'em, but we never see them," chimed in a Negro worker holding a two-year old baby.

* * *

Many who applied had been cut from the relief lists before the last order stopping all relief.

* * *

Phillip Horowitz, of 105 Broome St., whose wife is ill and needs a special diet, and whose food allowance the bureau had cut by one-third, had his application taken under "considera-

Three small children are in the family of Mike Zowtansky of 246 E. 2nd St. His gas was turned off 8 months ago. The rent of $16 is in arrears four months. He has a disposess.

* * *

Fifty cents was deducted from the $7.50 the Frumkin family of 251 East 7th St. received every two weeks. One child is thirty pounds under weight. Electric and gas bills which have been with the bureau for two weeks are still unpaid. The family faces eviction.

* * *

At the 78th Street and York Avenue Home Relief Bureau, where a militant all day picket line was established by the East Side Unemployed Council, a worker threatened to commit suicide.

A Civil War veteran spent all day on the picket line. He had been refused relief because of his sympathies with the Unemployed Council.

* * *

Meanwhile, the members of the Board of Estimate whose failure to make the July appropriation caused wholesale misery and hunger, and who went calmly off to their country homes for the week-end, has no suggestions to offer.

Mayor O'Brien, Comptroller Berry and Deputy Comptroller Frial were visiting Governor Lehman at Lake George, talking about a special session of the Legislature, which will take days if not weeks to call, while the city has $24,000,000 in cash which could be drawn on to relieve the misery and hunger of the million unemployed.

CROWDS STAY AT BUREAUS ALL DAY DEMANDING AID

Unemployed Councils Hold Meetings in Every Borough

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While the city stopped all relief for more than a million men, women and children last Friday, on the same day it had on hand $24,000,000 on deposit in excess of ear-marked funds. This is money over and above all regular city expenses, all reserve funds, and any other money kept on hand.

It is evident from this fact that Mayor O'Brien and the Board of Estimate have consciously stopped this relief as a step to eliminating all Home Relief to the jobless and their families.

While sufficient funds are on hand, the Mayor and Board of Estimate are determined not to touch any funds stored away so that the bankers are sure to be paid but again propose to put through a Sales Tax. By means of such tax they want to further place the burden on the employed and unemployed who will have to pay, besides the increased prices on foodstuffs, a further additional tax.

Since the announcement of stopping relief, workers jammed the Home Relief Bureaus yesterday morning. They were waiting in long lines outside the offices before the scheduled time to open anxious to hear whether their relief would be continued. Suffering and worry lined the faces of men and women who waited over the week-end to have the chance to come to the Relief Bureaus to ask for their relief.

Heart Rending Scenes.

In Harlem, 300 Negro and white workers waited at the relief offices. On Elizabeth and Spring Streets, groups of workers walked in and out all day long while meetings were taking place outside. Heartrending scenes were witnessed at these offices. There is the case of Mrs. Toffts, who will soon bring another life into the world, pleading that her landlady refused the rent vouchers and she now faces eviction.

At the same time, a tense feeling permeated the group of workers waiting around. In Harlem, when cops started chasing the crowd, a Negro worker remarked:

"There won't be enough cops to chase all the people away if they cut off the relief."

The militant spirit of the workers, who under the sponsorship of the Unemployed Council of Harlem, largely organized by the Negro women of Harlem, met at the protest demonstration near the relief bureau, was manifested by Ruby Edwards, of the Council, when she addressed the group of Negroes and whites.

"We Negro and white workers die if necessary fighting for a job and bread for our starving children," she exclaimed.

Bertha Davis, Negro leader of the I.L.D. in Harlem, was among the speakers.

A committee of five, three Negroes and two whites, were elected to go into the Home Relief Bureau and present demands of the workers but were refused admittance.

Twelve workers, Negroes and whites, were elected to go down to the Harlem delegation to the Board of Estimate today to protest. They will meet the other delegates at the Unemployed Council headquarters in Harlem, 109 West 133rd Street at 9 o'clock.

Mayor Not In.

In this grave situation facing a million people, Mayor O'Brien of the Board of Estimate, with $24 on hand, turned a deaf ear to the workers. A committee from the unions, headed by Carl Winter, Secretary of the Unemployed Councils and Robert Minor of the Communist Party, went to see the Mayor yesterday morning, but were informed by his secretary J. Fox, that the Mayor was still away on his week-end vacation. The Mayor is away for the week-end at the beautiful half-million dollar mansion

TRIAL TOMORROW OF FRAMED NEGRO

Thrown Into Jail for Resisting Eviction

NEW YORK.—At the trial of William Bryan, Negro worker, which takes place tomorrow morning in Special Sessions Court, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn, the N. Y. District International Labor Defense will fight for the right of workers to resist being thrown out of their homes.

Bryan, militant Negro worker, is charged with having thrown a flat-iron at a policeman while resisting the eviction of himself and his wife from their Brooklyn home on April 20.

The defense will also bring out that race discrimination was a factor in the eviction of Bryan and his wife.

The Bryans lost a child which died in the Kings County Hospital from pneumonia contracted after a long period of undernourishment. Bryan has been unemployed for a long period.

* * *

At a mass meeting held by the Brownsville Section I. L. D. and the Brownsville Unemployed Council last night, Negro and white workers protested Bryan's arrest and demanded his release and an end to race discrimination.

Negro and white workers are called upon by the I. L. D. to attend Bryan's trial tomorrow morning.

Tarmon Trial Same Day

On the same day and in the same court, Loretta Tarmon, arrested June 2 at a home relief bureau demonstration, will be tried on a charge of disorderly conduct. She will be defended by the I.L.D.

11 Toilers Who Balked Evictions Face Coney Court This Morning

NEW YORK.—Eleven workers will go on trial this morning in the Coney Island Court, W. 8th St., on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to felonious assault because they fought against the evictions of working-class families from their homes in Brooklyn.

One of these workers, Anna Geller, will be tried on third degree assault, a policeman claiming that she slapped him with her purse. The others, including Bessie Horn, will stand trial for "disorderly conduct."

They will be defended by the N. Y. District International Labor Defense.

4 More Demonstrators Against Nazis Stand Trial Thursday Morn

NEW YORK.—Charged with felonious assault, four workers will be tried this Thursday morning, July 13, in the Brooklyn Court, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts. They were arrested at the demonstration against Hans Weidemann, Nazi representative to the Chicago World Fair, on his arrival here May 25.

Ten workers arrested at the same demonstration and charged with disorderly conduct were released at a trial June 29, when the defense put up by the N. Y. District International Labor Defense, coupled with mass pressure, forced the dismissal of charges against them. The policemen testifying against them were caught in a mass of contradictions, while the brutality of the police at the demonstration was exposed in court.

There is information to the effect that the police have ben coached to present "unassailable" testimony against the workers charged with assault. To smash the second frame-up it is imperative that workers crowd the court at the trial this Thursday, the N. Y. District I. L. D. stated in calling for a large mobilization of sympathizers.

* * *

Jacob Stock and John Russo will go on trial the same day in Special Sessions Court, Brooklyn, charged with felonious assault, after police beat them brutally following their arrest March 16 at a demonstration in front of a Brooklyn home relief bureau. They are out on bail of $500 each. They will be defended by the N. Y. District I.L.D.

ungryMen SeekFood City's Garbage Cans

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the morning of July 7, 1933, between the hours of 2 a. m. and 4 a. m., between Second and Second Avenues on Third Street, I have seen between 12 to 15 men, many of the most oppressed class of English-speaking in this country, of ... in the Home Relief Buro can take advantage of digging in the garbage ... trying to get something to eat ... their families on that night.

... seen one Negro among the ... I did not want to go over ... them their circumstances as ... want to annoy them. This ... ular happening every morning ... those hours and the numbers ... increase more every day.

... 'friendly' paper the Daily News ... send their Inquiring Re... around here, but they are ... when it comes to exposing the ...

... price war! What price, ca... When I see things like that ... then they tell our delegation at ...gton, no one is starving. People ... organizer type will be more ...ed to fight.

...o Who Refused to ...it Theft Charge ...s Brutally Beaten

...AHOMA CITY, Okla.—Work... demanding the discharge of ...er who is responsible for the ... of L. C. Carter, Negro worker, ...s arrested on the framed up ... of robbing a warehouse.

... he would not admit he was ... he was beaten so badly that ...ered broken ribs and was un... attend his trial the next day. ...e was tried, no one appeared ... him, but the judge fined him ...0 costs for "drunkenness."

Scottsboro Issue Creates Rank and File Opposition at N.A.A.C.P. Convention

Harry Haywood, Negro Communist Leader, Tells of Meet

By SENDER GARLIN

HOW rank-and-file pressure at the annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People forced officials of the organization to give the floor to Haywood Patterson's mother, Lester Carter, chief Scottsboro defense witness, and James W. Ford, was described by Harry Haywood, Negro Communist leader, who has just returned from Chicago, where the N. A. A. C. P. convention was held.

The fact that the I. L. D. had so completely exposed the position of the N. A. A. C. P. officialdom on the Scottsboro case, Haywood said, forced the latter to conceal their bitter hostility to the mass fight on behalf of the innocent Negro boys. It was this which prompted them to permit Mother Patterson and Lester Carter to speak, he said.

Describes Scene

"It was at the last session of the conference, at the Savoy," Haywood reported. "About 1,000 people were present, a large number of them visitors. It was just after Charles Houston, dean of the Howard University Law School, had ended a speech. Richard B. Moore, who accompanied Mrs. Patterson, came right in after the applause for Houston had subsided. He and Mrs. Patterson and Lester Carter walked right up on the platform. Daisy Lampkin, who was chairman, got terribly flustered and Walter White was on his feet at once.

"'Come right up on the platform, Mrs. Patterson,' White said in his most ingratiating way."

Mrs. Patterson, who told about the fight which the International Labor Defense was making for her son and the other Scottsboro boys, "got a very good hand when she finished," Haywood reported.

At a previous conference of the N. A. A. C. P. in Pittsburgh, incidentally, Mrs. Patterson was not only barred from addressing the delegates, but several workers who came with her were arrested at the instigation of the N. A. A. C. P. officials.

Ford Speaks.

Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, spoke at a different session, Haywood said.

"It was during a session of the conference when the subject under discussion was 'The Struggle for Jobs,' he declared.

"Ford and I were there the night before, and you could see that they were very sensitive. They thought that we would demand the floor, and they knew we would get support from the rank and file of the delegates. So Roy Wilkins, field investigator of the N. A. A. C. P., got up on the platform and said:

"'I see we are honored by a distinguished visitor, Mr. James W. Ford, vice-presidential candidate of the Communist Party in the last election, and we feel that Mr. Ford's position on the question would contribute very much to the discussion here. Mr. Ford will you please come up on the platform?'

"In a sharp, pointed speech, Ford ripped open the line and program of the N. A. A. C. P. 'The policy of the organization,' Ford told them, 'has been one of collaboration with the white ruling class on every question—going further and further into the camp of the enemy.'

"He showed how the N. A. A. C. P. policy of 'faith in the courts' was aimed to aid the Alabama lynchers by weakening the mass fight in behalf of the Scottsboro boys."

* * *

FOLLOWING Ford's speech, which was warmly received by many of the delegates, a resolution was introduced by a rank and file delegate, which declared that "in view of the success of mass action in the Scottsboro case, resolved that the N. A. A. C. P. follow a similar policy."

Although the Resolutions Committee is appointed by the leadership in advance of the convention, it is significant that this resolution was defeated by only two votes, Haywood said. The vote in the committee stood 5—7, with the result that the delegates never got a chance to vote on the resolution.

Fake and Real Opposition

A fake opposition, as well as a genuine rank-and-file opposition, was active at the conference, according to Haywood. The fake opposition was typified by the leaders of the Chicago delegation. "They started out with a frontal attack upon the officialdom of the N. A. A. C. P.," Haywood asserted. "But their role, objectively, was actually to hamstring the real opposition—sort of heading the movement in order to behead it. Fact is, despite the apparent 'sharpness' of their attack, they always wound up by saying that the N. A. A. C. P. was capable—if it changed its tactics somewhat—of 'coping with the situation.'"

Much of the criticism of the N. A. A. C. P. by the Chicago delegation, Haywood said, concerned itself with rather effective attacks upon what speakers characterized as the 'New York oligarchy.' These delegates charged that the local organizations of the N. A. A. C. P. had no say in the formation of policies, and that all the authority was vested in the national office, with White, Wilkins, Pickens and the others at the helm.

These delegates, Haywood said, were in turn followed by a whole string of speakers who vigorously criticised the N. A. A. C. P., called it an "upper-class organization" and brought forward the question of mass action. Many sincere workers and intellectuals were among this group.

"The difference between the genuine opposition and the fake opposition was plain," Haywood went on. "The fake opposition always ended up with the solemn declaration that the N. A. A. C. P. is the only organization, the only thing necessary being a slight 'change of policy.'"

A number of delegates openly spoke about the International Labor Defense. Haywood reported. "The N.A.A.C.P. officials ought to spend less time fighting the I.L.D., they said, pointing out that the latter was 'doing some very valuable work among the Negroes,' and citing the achievements of the I. L. D. in the Scottsboro case."

United front actions on the part of local N. A. A. C. P. branches with the I. L. D. in various cities were reported by several of the delegates, according to Haywood. One white delegate from Cleveland told how the N. A. A. C. P. in that city had cooperated with the I. L. D. in a joint fight on the Scottsboro issue. Other speeches told of united front actions in St. Louis, Waukegan, Ill., and Los Angeles. In Waukegan, Pickens, a leading official of the N. A. A. C. P., refused to speak at a Scottsboro meeting called jointly by the I.L.D. and the N. A. A. C. P.

* * *

SELDOM has he witnessed such "absolutely undemocratic procedure" as at the N. A. A. C. P. convention, Haywood said. "I didn't see a single resolution brought to the floor for adoption. I did miss one session, but I don't think any resolution was brought directly to the delegates at any time during the convention. Everything was figured out nice and neat in a committee, and then a final report was given. Yet, in spite of the efforts of the convention machine to keep the genuine opposition from expressing itself on the floor, there was very sharp criticism . . . particularly in connection with the Scottsboro case, and the role of the N. A. A. C. P. in that case."

Typical Demagogy

Characteristic of the demagogy of the top leadership of the organization was a speech by Roy Wilkins, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Squirming under the lash of the criticism by rank-and-file delegates, Wilkins rose on one occasion to speak. He took for his topic, "Mass Action."

"'This question of mass action,' he said. 'I think I know as much about this as anybody. And let me tell you one thing: there is no mass action without leadership. I have studied this question closely. I have watched Communist demonstrations. I have been at meetings. There is no such thing as mass action without some sort of leadership.'"

"Wilkins, of course, conveniently failed to touch on the nature of the leadership, hoping to befog the delegates with verbiage which would free the N. A. A. C. P. chiefs of the charge of betrayal of the rights of the Negro masses."

Pressed by one of the delegates

HARRY HAYWOOD.

'Come Right Up,' Said Mr. Walter White to 'Mother' Patterson

Roy Wilkins admitted blandly that when the convenors of the conference placed on the agenda the topic, "Are the Tactics of the N.A.A.C.P. Suitable for Present-Day Needs?" the leaders of the organization had no intention of changing the tactics. Expectation of "considerable discussion" was the only motive which prompted this topic, the N. A. A. C. P. chief declared.

Haywood reported that it was highly significant that the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, ideological leader of the N. A. A. C. P. for years and the editor of its official organ, "The Crisis," was hardly mentioned at the convention. The fact that he was not present and that a message of greeting was not even sent him is an indication of the fact that the Negro masses are gradually getting away from the fettering idea of the "traditional leader of the race."

* * *

HAYWOOD said that Charles Houston, dean of the Howard University Law School, was selected by the ruling clique of the N.A.A.C.P. to make the keynote speech summing up the conference.

There were three distinct groups at the conference, according to Houston, "the ultra-conservative, the ultra-radical and the middle groups." After stating that he was in the "middle group," Houston launched into an attack on what he called the "ultra-radical group," calling upon them to "be more modest in their criticism of the national office."

"Speaking about revolutionary policy and mass action, Houston hit on the viciously deceitful formula that 'there is nothing in the program of the N.A.A.C.P. that prevents the local branches from being as radical as they please.' Houston thus sought to hold the rank-and-file of the organization responsible for the treacherous policy of the leadership."

Walter White, declared Haywood, said he supported Houston completely.

Must Build I.L.D.

The N.A.A.C.P. conference, Haywood concluded, proved that the class struggle policies of the I.L.D. had won favor among the masses of Negroes, and this was strongly reflected in the manoeuvers which the N.A.A.C.P. leaders resorted to.

"The I.L.D.," he said, "must consolidate organizationally this great prestige by building up hundreds of new branches thruout the U. S.—an achievement which will be a potent force in opening the gates of the Jefferson county jail in Birmingham where the nine Scottsboro boys are now imprisoned."

NEWS BRIEFS

F. D. to Talk "For the Boys".

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In an effort to dispel the steadily mounting dissatisfaction in the forced labor camps, President Roosevelt will make a five-minute radio address on the night of July 17.

* * *

Seven Known Dead in Storm.

DENVER, July 10.—Seven persons were listed as dead, and property loss estimated at $1,000,000 today after cloudbursts in five sections of Colorado. Three bodies were recovered in Bear Creek Canon, where a 20-foot wall of water roaring down the narrow gorge inundated Morrison and Idledale, mountain resorts. Scores of survivors told of narrow escapes. Both towns were almost completely wiped out.

* * *

Joseph Urban Dies

NEW YORK, July 10.—Joseph Urban, internationally known artist and architect, died today at the age of sixty-one. He was a Viennese who first attracted attention by designing the bridge across the Neva River. He turned to theatrical designing.

TO FIGHT SALES AND HEAD TAX IN DETROIT, MICH.

Communist Party Leads Fight Against Cuts in Living Standards

DETROIT, Mich.—The Communist Party is developing a struggle against the state sales and head taxes which were passed by the last session of the democratic-controlled state legislature. The 3 percent retail sales tax went into effect July 1, and the head tax must be paid by December 1 by all residents between the ages of 21 and 70.

Widespread resentment has spread among the working masses throughout the state since the inauguration of the sales tax. Many of the chain stores have taken advantage of the situation to mark up goods far above 3 percent—in some cases as high as 20 percent.

Hathaway Speaks on Recovery Act

NEW YORK.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the DAILY WORKER and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will speak on the "Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act" tomorrow, Wednesday night, at 8 p.m., on the second floor of the Workers' Center, 26 E. 13th St.

The forum is under the auspices of the N. Y. District of the Young Communist League. Questions and discussion will follow the lecture. Admission is 10 cents.

Department Store's Saturday Closing Is Just Another Pay-Cut

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I received the enclosed notice, that for eight weeks this summer Loeser's store will be closed Saturdays, and that wages will be paid on a 5-day week basis.

Loeser's of Brooklyn has more than an eight-hour day—let them deny it—and with their low wage scale, they now take one more day's pay out of their employees, who must stand

helplessly by and denounce this action by an American department store.

Here we are with everyone proclaiming a turn for the better, and yet here is an institution causing thousands of people to accept an involuntary reduction on top of a voluntary cut last month.

This is an injustice and an outrage, especially since many other stores are paying for this off day. S.

(Editor's Note: These workers need not stand helplessly by when such things happen. They must organize and then they can refuse to accept such orders. Get in touch with the Office Workers Union at 80 East 11th Street, where you can get advice and guidance on how to draw up demands and proceed to organize.)

Many Attending Meets Preparing Scottsboro July 21 Demonstration

NEW YORK.—With hundreds of Negro and white workers attending Scottsboro meetings arranged by the I. L. D. in Brooklyn and in Corona, Long Island, last night, and with additional meetings scheduled for this week, the campaign for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, which will reach a new high level at the Scottsboro Mass Demonstration in Union Square, Friday, July 21, at 5 p.m., is gaining new momentum daily.

Scottsboro mass meetings, preliminary to the Union Square demonstration, will be held this Wednesday night, July 12, in Roxbury, and on Thursday night, July 13, at the Nat Turner Workers' Club, 840 Morris Ave., Bronx, and at 80 Stone St., Staten Island.

"CORPORAL" SAM

By Emery Balint

(CONCLUSION)

A WEEK later I met him in the union day room.

"Sam, let me tell you the news. We're going on strike right this week." I was in haste to talk about the strike.

Sam said he was glad to hear it. It was high time for the painters to start things.

Afterwards he showed up at the strike headquarters regularly and I had a chance to observe how he changed.

By and by the strike leader fakers of the union were showed up. The strike was ordered by the Master Painters Federation, to kill off the small firms, the "Cockroach" bosses. The day of big building was over so the big bosses were forced to angle for small fry, for the little jobs which had been done by the small bosses so far. That's why they wanted to break the small bosses. And that's why they used the union—and the strike.

From day to day this became clearer, especially because of the tactics of the strike leaders. The big bosses were not picketed, only the small ones. We demanded fight against the big bosses, too. We demanded that the entire membership picket all the scab works. Of course this demand was sabotaged by the leaders. Meanwhile the strike fund, some $30,000, dwindled to nothing, pocketed by the politicians, their friends and the gangsters. Our left-wing opposition grew stronger every day and more eyes were beginning to see clearly in the rank and file. Small wonder then that Sam, at the end of the strike, found himself allied with the left-wing group of opposition.

MAY DAY CAPTAINS

SO I wasn't surprised when on May Day this year I saw Sam charging past me around Seventh Ave. and 37th Street. He rushed on so fast that I had to get out of my line and run hard to reach him. He had a steel helmet on his head.

"How's the Corporal?" I yelled after him.

He turned back, shook hands warmly and declared proudly, "Not Corporal, but Captain," and pointed to the tag on his chest with the big red-lettered inscription "Captain".

Three workers carried a cloth sign stretched on three poles. The wind blew into it as if it were a sail, and almost knocked the poles from their hands.

"C'mon", Sam shouted at me, "take the first pole. I'll take the middle one and hold it in the direction of the wind. We'll show these civilian guys how to carry this flag or som'th'n. C'mon!" We jumped and took it over from the two comrades. We carried the big banner, "Defend the Soviet Union", We went along 37th Street towards the piers and carried the banner sideways along the sidewalk. We couldn't move steadily. We got along for half a block, then stopped for a few minutes. Often we could go only 20 or 30 steps and had to wait for another start.

Ahead of us marched thousands of young workers. Alongside and right behind us were the members of the John Reed Club and the Pen and Hammer. Sam was in shirt-sleeves, his helmet strapped under his chin. His great fist clasped the pole of the banner which the wind tried to wrest from him; he was as serious as if fighting for life at the front with a gun. This was his first May Day.

* * *

WE had passed the tenements and there were only warehouses and great shipping platforms around us. Most of the gates were locked, there was hardly a sign of life. Our slogans were silent, our songs too—for what or for whom should they sound? It was a dead neighborhood. When we get to crowds, we'll start again. We were even a bit sore. Why march through the most deserted part of the city? After one of our starts we stopped before a hulking big building whose doors were closed. We knew long beforehand that we were to see something interesting there as we saw many marchers step out from the ranks at that spot.

A fat drunken woman was there, leaning against the closed doors of a big empty building. Fat, bloated, with bleary eyes, she was about 40 or 50, a scum of sailor hangouts. She simply advertised the fact that she was a reservoir of syphilis which deposited in her by the unfortunates from the whole world's sailor joints. Down her legs dirty, filthy stockings hung like the wrinkles of an accordeon. Straw colored hair hung into her eyes. She held a cheap bag in her hand and laughing idiotically, poured horrible words at the marchers in a hoarse voice. Evidently her intention was not to insult but simply to amuse herself. She must have amused herself like this for hours. She was still on her feet and after each hiccough seemed ready to bowl over. At such times a drunken soldier with her grabbed out and leaned on her with all his weight. When she said something obscene the soldier hit her across the mouth, laughingly turned his head and looked at the marchers. "That's a hot one!" And he hit the woman on the mouth. On the ground next to them there were two broken whiskey bottles and the soldier held another empty one in his left hand.

As we reached the spot and stopped, the soldier yelled hoarsely at the comrades right in front of us. "Wanna see somp'n?"

* * *

UNSTEADILY, almost falling as he reached down, he tried to lift the woman's skirt. Some of the women in our ranks cried out involuntarily and the soldier straightened up, eyed us and laughed his imbecile laugh. Suddenly, as his glance wandered over us, he saw Sam. His face changed, he pressed his fists to his eyes, and just looked and looked at Sam. We all gazed at Sam, too, who stood as if petrified. His two arms outstretched in front of him, he grasped the rod of the banner resting at his feet. His face was absolutely rigid, as if carved in stone.

Somebody in front of us shouted, "Forward, march!" Sam lifted the pole with a swing and he, too, shouted loud and strong, "Forward, march!"

When we were already some fifty paces from him the soldier staggered up to the marchers and for a while tried to keep up with them. He kept pointing to Sam all the time and explained stammeringly to everyone, "Tha's me father there."

The distance between us grew. Though I held the first pole I could feel that Sam wanted to hurry, so I stepped out fast. We turned into the Avenue and lost sight of the soldier. Soon we reached the Young Workers' group.

One, two, three, four—one, two three, four. We marched fast. I knew that behind the rigidity of Sam's face there was a hurricane of feeling.

The wind still wrestled with the banner, stretched, pulled, tugged at it; and Sam held the pole until the veins stood out on his arms. One, two, three, four . . . We are already in the midst of the Young Workers' group. The neighborhood is coming to life. The furry house-Lorelei-women before the doors. The slogans are shouted, "No work, no rent!" "The Scottsboro boys shall not die!" At first only here and there. But it grows louder and louder and at last the march becomes a sea of sound, ahead of us, behind us, as far as the eye can see.

We stop. I look at Sam and feel that he has overcome his emotions. His face is smooth, almost spiritually refined. More, as if a faint smile were playing around his lips, as if his formerly so dark, steel-blue eyes had regained their usual light-blue color. As if they shone now with a bit of moisture. But that might be from happiness, too. I speak to him warmly, with concern, "Sam, your boy!"

"No, not my boy." And Sam's hands sweep a circle around himself, pointing to the young workers all about. "These are my boys, this is my army—". His hands describe another circle, ". . . and in next year's march I want to be a captain but a marshal. I'll be a marshal!"

AMUSEMENTS

LAST THREE DAYS
The MORNING FREIHEIT says: "A film no worker can afford to miss . . . a chapter of revolutionary martyrdom."
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Returned Negro Describes Opportunities in U.S.S.R.

Milwaukee Negro Postal Clerk Saved Soviet Union Big Sums, Says McKenzie

By STEWART CARHART.

NEW YORK.—The sharp contrast between the discrimination suffered by Negroes in America and other capitalist countries and the opportunity they receive in the Soviet Union, was described in an interview with Alan McKenzie, Negro moving picture camera man, recently returned from the U. S. S. R.

McKenzie told the story of Homer Smith, a Milwaukee postal clerk, who, after being consistently discriminated against in the U. S., went to the Soviet Union, where he is responsible for reorganizing several departments in the Moscow post-office and saving millions of roubles in expenses annually.

Ignored In U. S.

He told how Smith worked in the Milwaukee post office for 14 years, 11 of them as clerk-in-charge of the special delivery department. Although he held this responsible position and in the monthly efficiency tests averaged a 97 per cent rating, he was never granted the rank or the salary that went with his duties.

Smith studied the postal system in Milwaukee and proposed to the Postmaster General a decentralization system of handling special delivery mail that would save thousands of dollars annually. This proposal was completely disregarded by the postal authorities.

Becoming disgusted with the Jim-Crow treatment he received, Smith wrote to the Peoples' Commissar of Communication in the Soviet Union, A. E. Rykov, and when the Black and White film group went to Moscow, Homer Smith went with them. He was given a responsible position in the Rationalization Department of the Central Post Office. The plans for efficient service that he had made during his 14 years of work in American post-offices, were adapted and put into effect throughout the Soviet Union.

Rewarded In U. S. S. R.

So important and valuable has been his work that he has been nominated for the special premiums for excellent service that are regularly awarded.

McKenzie has also been associated with Wayland Rudd, Negro actor, who has made such a successful stay in the U. S. S. R. Rudd is now on a tour with the Mayerhope troupe through Kiev, Odessa, Leningrad and other cities.

McKenzie told also of other Negroes working in the Soviet Union. One of these, Lloyd Patterson, a painter from New Jersey, has been working on the construction of the new Intourist Hotel, which, when finished, will be one of the largest in the world. There he has been teaching the Russian painters how to correctly mix their paints and how to produce correct color schemes. Patterson has married a Comsomol (Young Communist League) girl and is so satisfied with life there that he has made arrangements for his mother to join him.

The most noticeable thing in Soviet life for American Negroes there is the absolute absence of all racial prejudice. American Negroes associate freely with all workers, and some, like Patterson, have married native Russian girls. The Russian workers are keenly hostile to any suggestion of racial prejudice. In one case, where an American white worker attacked an American Negro in a collective restaurant, the Soviet workers insisted that the white worker be deported to America, rather than allow any suggestion of white chauvinism on their soil.

Roosevelt for Personal Gain and for the Profiteers

RAISES COTTON PRICES. ROOSEVELT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RISE IN BREAD PRICES AND THE SKYROCKETTING COST OF LIVING

Workers! Fight for More Wages, Relief, to Meet

HIGHER PRICES! ORGANIZE IN FACTORY, NEIGHBORHOOD, UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS FOR HIGHER WAGES, RELIEF AND FOR LOWER PRICES!

ORLEANS BAKERS FIGHT RISE IN PRICE OF BREAD

Local 34 Protests; Says Wages Are Cut

NEW ORLEANS, July 10. — Action against the rising bread prices is developing in this city, beginning with the protest by Bakers Union No. 35 against boosting bread costs to the workers while the bakers get their wages cut.

This protest was immediately responded to by the International Association of Projectionists and Sound Engineers of America, who through its secretary, Maurice Clark, sent a letter of support to the bakers, proposing a conference of all workers' organizations to fight against the bread price rise.

The letter of the projectionists' organization said:

"The morning papers carried statements concerning the rise in prices of bread but not in wages of the bakers making the bread. Your protests against the increase in price of bread is a concrete fact that the New Deal will not advance the standards of living of the worker-bakers but will increase the profits of the master-bakers and incidentally of the speculators who rig the market raising flour prices, which the consuming masses are called upon to pay.

"Your call to protest, addressed to the consumers and housewives, should be further extended to include every local union in this city and state and an organization set up for the purpose of circulating petitions and enrolling both the organized and unorganized masses in every ward and precinct by the formation of block committees to resist this new robbery and drive made upon the impoverished unemployed and the wage slaves who have undergone every description of robbery from community-chest pillage to political lottery shake-down; the workers denied relief of any description and who have not the money to buy bread at 5c a loaf will be just twice removed from bread at 6 cents.

"We are endorsing your protest and we suggest that a conference of workers be arranged to issue a manifesto to the workers of this city and all local unions to resist the increase in the price of bread or any products

CITY HAS MILLIONS BUT STOPS RELIEF

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Governor Lehman at Bolton's Landing, an island in Lake George.

The Mayor's secretary on the instructions of O'Brien, evaded all questions of the Committee, even making the statement that the Board of Estimate would not meet today. This ruse is made with the intention of keeping large delegations of workers away from the Board of Estimate meeting which will take place this morning at City Hall.

The Committee left a letter personally addressed to the Mayor which states in part: "We condemn the present method of handling relief as one of trifling with the lives of millions of men, women and children." Carl Winter, chairman of the committee, stated that "We will appear before the Board of Estimate with the demands that there be no relief cuts. Everyone immediately be provided with relief, and we will show how the money can be raised by taxing all large incomes, stopping payment of all interest and other measures of a similar nature."

The Unemployed Councils, the Communist Party and numerous working class organizations threw their whole force into actively mobilizing the largest number of workers to defeat the insidious program of the Tammany officials and Wall St. bankers to totally starve the unemployed.

During the week-end, numerous meetings were held all over the city on street corners, on the blocks, and in houses. The Downtown Council, Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn, Brownsville, in every part of the city, meetings were taking place. Everyone of these meetings elected committees that will present the cases to the Board of Estimate today.

The Downtown Unemployed Council alone presented over 300 complaints of stopping of relief to the Home Relief Bureau yesterday.

Last night, groups of workers were sent out by the Unemployed Council to hold open air meetings to rally the workers to elect their committees to fight the stopping of relief.

The Board of Estimate meets today. New York workers must in no uncertain terms make the city officials understand that this attack will not go through. The unemployed workers demand that no relief shall be stopped, no Home Relief Bureau shall be closed, no cuts shall take place for workers on Work Relief jobs.

* * *

Delegates of furniture workers' conference assembled at the EASTERN STATE CONFERENCE on July 8—8 at 818 Broadway, New York, representing 4,000 workers, sent a vigorous protest against the stopping of relief to unemployed in New York City to Mayor O'Brien.

"We demand that the Board of Estimate immediately appropriates funds for the needs of unemployed. We hold you responsible for the health and maintenance of over 1,000,000 starving, unemployed workers," read part of the demand signed by M. Piser, National Chairman, and Joe Kim, National Secretary.

Boss Terror Illustrated; Rochester Workers Feel Police Clubs in Fight for Relief

Police of Rochester, N. Y., brutally attacking Rochester workers who struck against a pay cut on city and county relief jobs. A copy of the DAILY WORKER is sticking out of the pocket of the worker being clubbed.

JOHNSTON MACHINE STEAM-ROLLERS ALL OPPOSITION MEASURES AT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION

Vote Stealing Scheme Bared; Defeat Plan of Progressive for Rank and File Board

By R. V. STRAN.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—Despite exposure of its wage-cut betrayal, convention vote-stealing and the shadiest kind of financial manipulations, the Johnston machine still retains precarious control of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convention, as it enters its sixth week. The little clique of job-hunters which has been managing Carl Rudolph's campaign for Grand Chief has decided on a last-minute change of tactics. It has forced Rudolph to withdraw from the race and is putting forward I. O. Enders as a "dark horse."

Rudolph's sham record of opposition to the Grand Office machine, of which he was for so long a loyal member, was thoroughly exposed at the convention and his unpopularity was increasing day by day. So his machine finally decided he was not the right man to pull the wool over the eyes of the rebellious rank and file. Enders, whom they have now succeeded in foisting onto the opposition movement, is a general chairman on the Pennsylvania railroad and known as a "company man." His record of opposition to the Grand Office machine is practically nil, but he has not been subjected to so many attacks and exposures as Rudolph and is more popular personally.

Vote-Stealing Bared

Grand Chief Johnston's vote-stealing tricks were exposed in the course of a fight by the opposition to reduce the number of Assistant Grand Chiefs from nine to seven. Johnston fought this reduction of Grand Officers bitterly and finally announced that it was defeated by a standing vote of 153 for, 146 against. This would have meant a total of 219 delegates, whereas there are only 215 at the convention, and the vote was immediately challenged. It was then discovered that Johnston had been counting convention guides and doorkeepers (appointed to these jobs by the Grand Office) who had been coming in at close votes and standing among the delegates to be counted as administration supporters. When these Johnston employes were ordered out and the vote re-taken, it showed a vote of 161 for reducing the number of Grand Officers, to 147 against.

More Financial Tricks.

How Johnston and the Grand Office gang schemed to hide information about the Brotherhood's financial affairs from the membership, was revealed in one of the documents in the secret report of the Bank Committee to the convention, which recently was printed in the "Daily Worker." It is a letter from O. Stirling Smith, president of the Standard Trust Bank, to Vice-President E. Puckhafer of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, dated May 19, 1930. It told baldly of Johnston's scheme to hide a $450,000 debt from the members.

Although exposing such financial tricks and publishing the evidence of Johnston's betrayal of the men's interests in working for the 10 per cent cut to boost up railroad bonds, the committee is ridiculously mild in its criticisms. It does insist, however, on Johnston's responsibility for the Brotherhood's financial losses, and refutes his contention that he didn't know anything about banking and had little to do with financial matters.

"In addition to holding a place on the board of directors of the Standard Trust Bank," the committee states, "He (Johnston) was chairman of the executive committee. In holding office he necessarily came in contact with the bank's major transactions.

"Your committee cannot accept that Brother Johnston, with 13 years of banking experience behind him, serving in various capacities as president of a bank, director and chairman of the executive committee, knows nothing about banking.

"Such a statement would be an acknowledgement of abnormal mentality. On the other hand, Brother Johnston evidenced a knowledge of banking comparable to that of any we contacted with in our investigation."

In regard to Secretary-Treasurer Cassell's statement, "I did not consider the business of director of the bank as seriously as I should," the committee's report says: "An officer who is custodian of millions of dollars and can regard his responsibility as lightly as Brother Cassell can hardly be said to be the proper person to hold such a position."

Defeat Rank-File Board

Much support has been shown for the progressive program advocated by the Brotherhood's Unity movement to clip the casristic powers of the Grand Office and provide for some measures of rank and file control. But the machine has been strong enough, with the help of sabotage by some of the bureaucrats in the opposition ranks, to prevent the enactment of such measures.

The proposal for a Board of Directors, made up of five rank and file working engineers with power to supervise and remove for cause the Grand Officers, was debated for two days before it was finally defeated by a narrow recorded vote of 401 to 407 (delegates casting votes for all Divisions they represent). The Grand Officers got up one after the other and fought it bitterly, frankly recognizing that the basis of the move was the "general lack of confidence among the membership," as First Asst. Grand Chief Bissett expressed it. This lack of confidence in the corrupt officialdom of the Brotherhood has reached such a point that whole sections of the membership are threatening to drop out unless there is a thorough housecleaning at the present convention.

The rank and file move for Initiative, referendum and recall, as a curb on the Grand Office, has been blocked by a motion to table, following a declaration from the chair that the resolution was out of order, as that part of the constitution had already been acted upon.

Fear that the rank and file at home will revolt against the continued policies of secrecy, is seen in the repeated efforts to rescind the convention's action in omitting delegates' names and Division numbers from the minutes.

Rank and file opposition candidates are making themselves felt more in many of the votes and are learning to see through the tricks of the Johnston machine and its "loyal opposition," the job-hunting bureaucrats who are trying to mislead the progressives. This is shown by the fact that the last vote of confidence in Johnston was only put over by a comparatively narrow majority, while the first one which the opposition delegates were tricked by their leaders into making unanimous.

The second vote followed the exposure in the press of Johnston's action in connection with the 10 per cent cut, and every effort was made to confuse the delegates, as many of the opposition leaders were themselves involved in the sell-out. It was made to appear that the motion was directed against the press for exposing a convention secret, and the Banking Committee and Press Committee were both included in the resolution. But in spite of all this, a large section of the delegates refused to be stampeded this time into expressing confidence in the man who conspired with the companies and Wall St. to cut their wages.

A.F.L. BAKERS SEND DELEGATES TO DEFEND TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

NEW YORK.—Two A. F. of L. Bakers' locals have just elected delegates to the Conference in Defense of the Trade Unions which will be held this Saturday, July 15, at Webster Hall. Credentials coming in from various A. F. of L. unions such as the Iron Workers, Painters, Garment workers, Amalgamated Food Workers and others indicate that the conference will be based on a wide representation.

In responding to the conference the unions are realizing the seriousness of the situation confronting the workers with the enforcement of the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act. The workers are already tasting the fruits of the Slavery Law in the attacks on the Fur workers' section of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, on the attempts to company unionize the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, and to break the militant strike of the workers, and in the setting up of a starvation textile code which will attack the wage standards of the whole working class.

These instances showing the workers how false are the promises contained in the act are arousing many unions to unite in action against the Slavery Act. The role of the A. F. of L. officials in imposing the Slavery Law on the workers in order to break down the militant unions and to enforce starvation conditions on the workers is being revealed daily.

The July 15 conference must rally the workers from every organization, shop and factory to unite to defeat the Slavery Act. Credentials should be sent to the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Trade Unions, Room 857, 80 East 11th Street.

STARVATION DIET TO BREAK STRIKE

COLUMBUS, O. — An "adequate diet" for those who go back to work and a "restricted diet" for strikers has been decided on by county officials against jobless workers striking on township jobs. The strike started against a wage paid on township jobs of 18 cents to a maximum of 30 cents an hour. The men demand 40 cents

The two diets neither adequate for a family of 5, but one the "adequate" for those who submit to 18 cents an hour and the other "inadequate" for the strikers are:

	"Adequate"	"Restricted"
Milk	30 qts.	14 qts.
Potatoes	10 lbs.	15 lbs.
Leafy and green vegetables	7 lbs.	4 lbs.
Other Vegetables	7 lbs.	4 lbs.
Bread	8 loaves	½ lb.
Butter	1½ lbs.	½ lbs.
Sugar	3½ lbs.	1 lbs.
Eggs	1½ doz.	½ lb.
Cheese	½ lb.	½ lbs.
Lean meat, fish	6 lbs.	

Unemployed for workers will meet at the Union headquarters, 121 W. 28th St., at 10 a.m. today

ROOSEVELT OK'S TEXTILE SLAVE CODE TO PREVENT STRIKES FOR MORE PAY

Ban Nat'l Textile Union Meets Under Slave Law

Fear Union Activity Against New Textile Code; Ruling Ordered "Until Act In Effect"

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 10.—The National Textile Workers Union has been prohibited from holding any open air meetings here by a recent ruling of the local Park Board. The decision will remain in effect until the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act goes into effect, Barny Papkan, secretary of the Board told the Union organizer when a permit was applied for.

Back of this action, are the combined forces of the textile bosses, the U.T.W. officials and the local police who are in fear that the National Textile Workers Union will mobilize to defeat the new starvation textile code just signed by President Roosevelt and will lead the workers to strike for the demands contained in its own code which was recently presented to the recovery administration.

Until the recent strike of 2800 weavers in 5 plants which was the result of the activities of the N.T.W. no difficulty was encountered by the Union in obtaining permits for open air meetings. On Friday the N.T.W. led more than 200 weavers on strike against the Soule mill for less looms and more wages. The growing strength of the N.T.W. is feared by the bosses and the U.T.W. officials. Outdoor meetings have been a big factor in mobilizing the workers for struggle, and denial of this right shows clearly the intention of the bosses to muzzle the expression of the textile workers and cripple the activities of the militant left wing union.

The National Textile Workers' Union intends to fight the ban on their meetings and calls on all workers' organizations to send resolutions to the New Bedford Park Board, City Hall, New Bedford, Mass, protesting this action.

Labor's Dividends Under 'New Deal'

Unemployed Scholar Pleads for Death.

SEATTLE, July 10.—Richard Cook, 32, bachelor of science and holder of three university degrees, was believed recovering in the city hospital after drinking poison in an attempt to end his life. Cook collapsed in a service station where he went to get a tire fixed. He was rushed to the hospital where doctors were forced to strap him down to administer the anti-toxin. He begged them to let him die.

"You can't eat diplomas nor university degrees," Cook said. "I'm tired of not being able to get a job. I'm tired of having no money."

* * *

Job Came Too Late.

FLINT, Mich., July 10.—Deserted by his wife after many months of fruitless search for work, George van Curen, 45, killed himself just ten hours before a friend came to offer him a job as watchman. His landlady found him sprawled over a bed, clasping a .45 revolver. A note pinned outside the room said: "Out. Will be at police headquarters. G.V.C."

T. U. U. L. AIDS STRIKE OF A. F. L. FOUNDRY TOILERS

Form United Front in Militant Strike

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—Rank and file molders on strike at the Tower Grove Foundry here joined in a united front with members of the Trade Union Unity League to bring about a successful termination of their strike, after they had applied to the TUUL for assistance.

The foundry workers are members of the A. F. of L. A joint committee of strikers and TUUL members was formed to take charge of the situation. The committee organised mass picketing at the foundry and on the first day 75 came out in a militant picketing demonstration. This is the first time in St. Louis that united action has been undertaken between reformist and revolutionary unions.

BOOKBINDERS MEET

A special meeting of the Bookbinders' Section of the Organization Committee for a Printing Workers' Industrial Union will take place at 80 E. 11th St., Room 240, tomorrow night at 7 o'clock. The National Recovery Act will be discussed.

Silver, Holloware Joint Conference to Be Held Sunday

NEW YORK.—Workers in the silver and holloware trade in New York and vicinity are called to a joint conference to be held this coming Sunday, July 16, at 10 a.m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York.

The conference is being held in response to the joint call issued by the New York district of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union and the Metal Spinners' Union.

The conference will take up a program of joint struggle and preparations for a general strike for the following demands:

A minimum wage scale in all crafts, 40-hour, 5-day week, time and a half for overtime, recognition of union, abolition of piece work, and an unemployment relief fund.

These demands are tentative, and are subject to the decision of the conference.

DELEGATES ARRIVING FOR MARINE UNION CONVENTION SATURDAY NIGHT

Negro and White Representatives Coming From Many American Shipping Ports

NEW YORK.—Delegates are arriving from outlying ports for the Second National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which begins Sunday, July 16, and runs three days into next week. The convention opens with a banquet on Saturday night of this week, at Manhattan Lyceum, to which all organizations are urged to send representatives, to greet the delegates. Earl Browder, Jack Stachel, M. Olgin, and Ben Gold are on the list of speakers to greet the convention in the names of their respective organizations.

With the arrival of delegates increasing interest in the convention is being shown among the marine workers who live and work along the port of New York.

The first delegates to arrive are the ones who had the farthest to travel —from Seattle and other North West ports. One of these delegates, Tom Ray, arrived in time to speak at a street meeting in New York Sunday. The meeting was attended by several hundred marine workers.

Longshoremen are beginning to see that the convention will lay the ground work of organization for a real struggle against the betrayal they expect when Joseph P. Ryan opens "negotiations" with the boss stevedores next September.

Delegates from New Orleans, San Francisco and San Pedro (the port of Los Angeles) are already on the road to attend the convention. From closer ports the delegates are ready to start, having been elected during the last few few days by the local unions, among them many ship and dock delegates.

From the port of Savannah a letter announced that the Negro longshoremen of that city are sending a delegate to the convention. News of the convention and the call to send a delegate were brought to them by seamen aboard ships putting in at Savannah.

The unemployed seamen will be represented at the convention by many fraternal delegates. These delegates, elected by the unemployed councils on the beach of a dozen ports will be present to help work out the problems of the marine workers hooking up the struggle for unemployment insurance with the demand for shorter hours, more pay and more men on the job. The workaway (forced labor at sea) problem will also be of keen importance to the unemployed representatives.

The revolutionary dock workers of Mexico, report they hope to be able to send a delegate to the convention.

* * *

The Marine Workers Industrial Union must secure sleeping accomodations for a large number of out of town delegates to its Convention. Accomodations will be needed beginning Saturday, July 15. All comrades who can put up men comrades for a few nights should immediately get in touch with the Marine Workers Industrial Union at 140 Broad Street, or call, at any time, Whitehall 4-8583.

PRAISES A.F. OF L. HEADS FOR AID IN PUTTING IT OVER

Only Opposition Came from Nat'l Textile Workers Union

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Roosevelt last night approved the cotton textile slavery code providing for a "minimum" wage of $12 for Southern and $13 for Northern workers in the industry, and a "maximum" of 40 hours a week so that the arrangement can go into effect July 17.

Around 400,000 cotton mill workers are affected by the slave code, many of them, through the lower hours and the minimum wage rate will receive an immediate cut in wages. In some mills, after the code has been in effect a short while, according to the admission of some of the bosses at the Washington hearings, many workers will be laid off.

The leading textile bosses expressed their great satisfaction with the code which opens the way for pressing down wages, crushing struggles for higher wages and better conditions.

Now that the code is approved by the President, the bosses will use it to attempt to prevent strikes. The low wages having been fixed and the government sanction being given to them, the bosses will get the direct support of the government, the courts and police to keep workers in the mills under the starvation condition.

Commenting on Roosevelt's approval, General Johnson, administrator of the industrial "recovery" act especially thanked the leading strike-breakers in the American Federation of Labor. He said that this code could not be put over were it not "for the close personal support and advice of the great labor leaders, William Green, John Frey, John L. Lewis, Joseph Franklin, Sidney Hillman, Edward McGrady, Father Haas and Rose Schneiderman."

While the hearings were going on, W. E. G. Batty, president of the New Bedford Council of the A. F. of L. on June 30, rushed back to New Bedford to break the strike of the workers in the Potomska, Butler, Hathaway and Gonsold mills. "There is a strong resentment over the present wage situation," Batty said at that time.

Thomas McMahon, of the United Textile Workers Union, it was disclosed at the hearings, held secret meetings with the administrators and the bosses to fix the $12 and $13 scale.

The code will continue for four months at the end of which time the bosses can come in and ask for revision. About 77 per cent of the textile industry will be covered by the code. **Special exceptions, providing for longer hours and wages even lower than the $12-$13 level, were allowed for the tire fabric and medical supply mills.**

In heartily approving of the code, Roosevelt said it should serve as an inspiration to all other industries, and should speed up the presentation and passage of other codes.

General Johnson said it was "an education of what team work in government can do."

Roosevelt made much ado about the proposal to eliminate child labor, forgetting to mention that Sloan of the Cotton Textile Association said that this had been "practically eliminated" because during the crisis adult workers had been hired at wages formerly paid to children. Those children who will be dismissed will be sent out to starve, **no provision being made for feeding them.**

In order to stress the harmony of the labor leaders and the exploiters in the textile mills, Roosevelt said:

"There was not one word of accusation, and, most unthinkable of all, it arrived at a solution which has the unanimous approval of all those conferring leaders on all three sides of the issue."

This entirely overlooks the fact that on June 30, June Croll of the National Textile Workers Union at the hearings exposed the slave nature of the bill, the starvation wages and the speed-up that would go on under it, protesting at the collaboration of the bosses and the A. F. of L. leaders and presenting a set of demands completely opposed to the code and in the interest of the workers.

Among the demands presented by Croll, drawn up by the National Textile Workers Union were the following:

That the industry and the government assume the responsibility for fixed minimum weekly and year wage for every worker in the industry. Every worker be given 40 weeks of employment, no less than 30 hours per week, and a maximum of 40 hours per week, and wages at a minimum of 60 cents an hour.

"Wages should be adjusted to meet rising prices.

"That the code shall provide for democratically elected shop committees, controlled by the workers in all mills, recognized by the employers. The right of the workers to belong to any union of their own choice, the right of the workers to strike, no night work for women in any part of the country."

At the very time of the hearings a whole series of strikes were going on in the textile mills against the starvation wages giving the lie to Roosevelt's declaration that there "was not one word of accusation."

UNION SETTLES 6 LAUNDRY SHOPS; WIN PAY RAISES

Unity Conference to Be Held Thursday Night at Union

NEW YORK.—Settlements were effected in six of the biggest laundry shops on strike under the leadership of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, Sunday, when the strike committee approved of the terms of settlement by which the workers Negro and white return to their jobs.

Substantial increases in wages were won for most of the workers and shop committees were recognized in every shop. Minimum pay scales for the girls were raised from $5 and $6 to $10 and $11. Increases from $1 to $3 were won by the other inside workers. Drivers will receive a 5 to 10 per cent increase in their commissions.

Settlements were effected in the following shops: Super Fine, Bond, Fairy, Mirror-Like Westboro, Master and Port Morris. The partial victory involves more than 500 workers who fought valiantly in the recent strike. The workers pledged their full financial and moral support to the strikers who still continue on strike.

Attention of working class housewives in the Bronx is called to the following shops which still remain out on strike: the Active, Highbridge, Exact-Roosevelt, and Mott Haven laundries.

A united front conference of all working class organizations in the Bronx will be held on Thursday evening at union headquarters, 260 East 138th Street to help bring the strike to a speedy and successful conclusion.

Embroidery Workers to Draw Up Demands

UNION CITY, N. J.—A membership meeting has been called by the Shiffli Embroidery Workers' Union, affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, to put forward the workers' demands for the coming season, and, as against the slave code proposed by the employers, to present the workers' demands on wage scales, working hours and working conditions.

The meeting will be held Thursday night, July 20, at the new headquarters, 800 Bergenline Ave.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AT DRESS MEET

NEW YORK.—Today at 1 p.m. a mass open forum of dressmakers will be held at Memorial Hall, 344 W. 36th St. I. Weissberg of the Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will discuss the question of how to achieve unity in the coming dress strike.

JEWELRY WORKERS' MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of jewelry workers will be held tonight at 8 p.m. at Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Ave., called by the International Jewelry Workers' Union. The drafting of a labor code for the jewelry industry will come up for discussion.

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JULY 11, 1933

CONFERENCE IN LONDON TO END JULY 26

Battle for Markets Is Now More Bitter Than At Opening

DOLLAR DROPS LOWER

Anglo-U.S. Conflict As Result Is Greater

LONDON, July 10.—Unable to give even the appearance of continuing the London Economic Conference by discussing minor points while the main battle for markets and world financial domination continued, it was decided today to bring the gathering to an end on July 26th.

In reality it is ended now, the French and other gold country delegations holding meetings in Paris to map out strategy for the sharper economic warfare now developing.

The main discussions in London in the last few days were between the United States and England, each trying to gain advantage over the other in the bitter trade war heightened by the disclosures of the various robber powers at the conference itself.

The outstanding fact is that the dollar is dropping rapidly, shoving the pound back to its high point before England went off the gold standard. At that time, the British were able to gain an advantage on the international market. Now the American exploiters are gaining a greater advantage, with the British maneuvering their forces for quick retaliation. The struggle is thus developing on all fronts—for advantage on the world financial stage, for domination in the world markets through tariffs and lower prices through inflation and wage cuts at home), and through greater naval and war armaments..

In England the bankers are preparing to shove the pound lower in relation to the dollar, because of the effects on British markets already due to inflation in the United States. It is now cheaper for many British importers to buy American goods, produced at lower real wages than before, caused by inflation.

The drop in the dollar, also, is undermining the British Ottawa agreement whereby England got advantages in the dominions over the United States.

As one writer put it here: "With the pound now standing at a premium in Canada, there is far less incentive for the Canadians to import from the United Kingdom."

The London Economic Conference, which was opened with such fanfiare promising a peaceful solution of all the ills of world capitalism through international agreements, closes with the conflicts and antagonisms among the imperialist powers sharper than ever before. It closes with a shock to the financial relations of all the powers, precipitating the sharpest financial battles. It opens the way for the greatest contest for world markets, overshadowing a similar struggle that led to the last World War. It is being followed by greater armament of all the imperialist powers for a new world slaughter.

"GORKY, WRITER AND REVOLUTIONIST," IS NEW BOOK BY OLGIN

THE completion of Maxim Gorky's fortieth year of literary activity in the service of the revolutionary movement was recently celebrated throughout the Soviet Union. He was acclaimed as the chief "shock-worker" of proletarian literature and many honors were bestowed on him by the various workers' organizations and the Soviet State.

His fame is international. In his book, **Maxim Gorky: Writer and Revolutionist**, issued by International publishers, Moissaye Olgin traces the development of Gorky as a proletarian writer from his early stories about hoboes to the present time. He analyzes his books and stories, showing how Gorky grew with the revolutionary movement. Himself active in the revolutionary movement for the last 30 years both as revolutionist and writer, Olgin gives an integral picture of Gorky as artist and revolutionist. (Comrade V. J. Jerome reviewed this book in a recent issue of the Daily Worker.—Editor.)

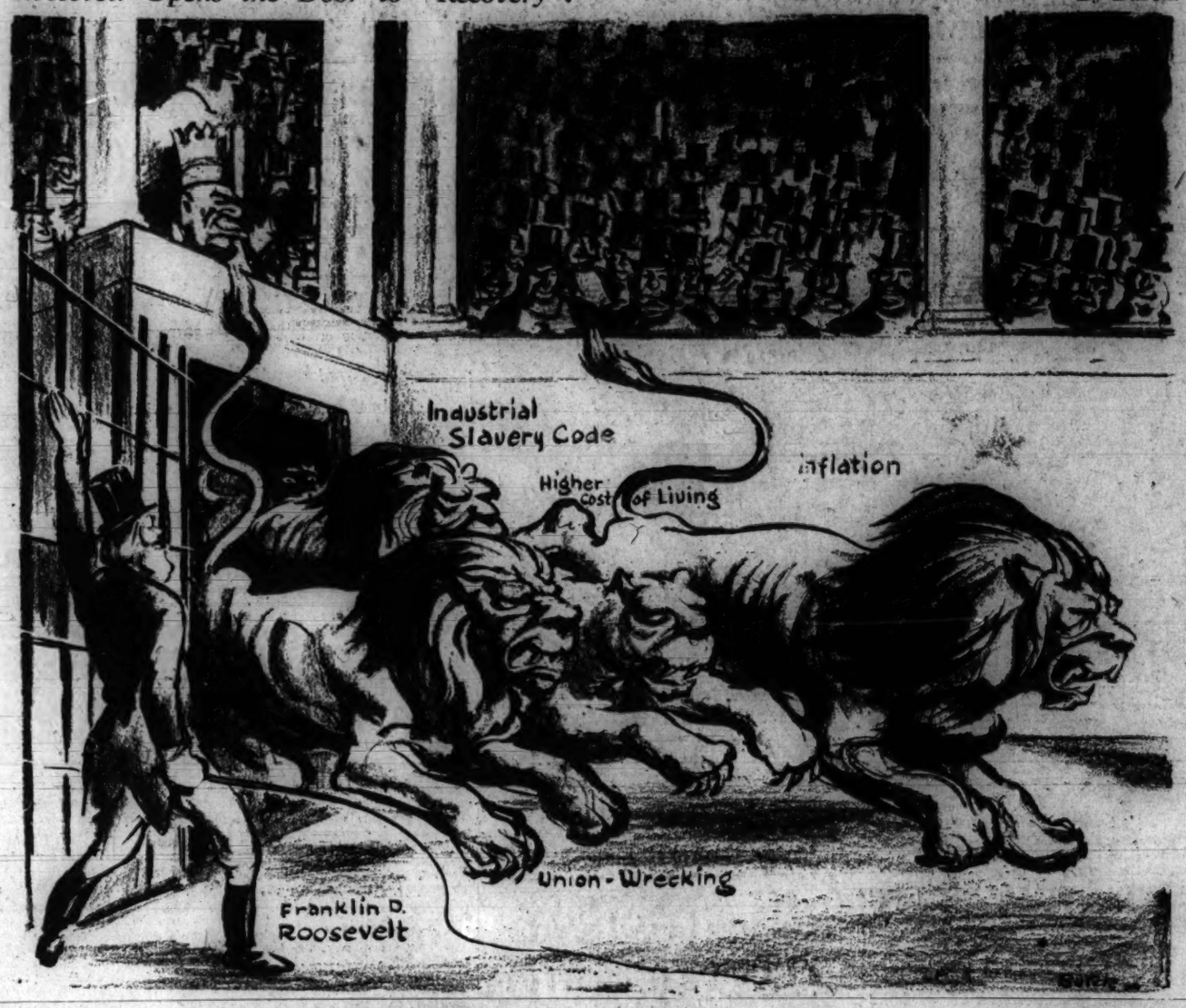
Generally very little is known in this country about Gorky's revolutionary activity. Olgin shows him as a revolutionary pamphleteer and journalist, taking part in the revolutionary movement. He tells of the present role and activities in the Soviet Union as the father of proletarian literature and criticism. The appendix contains a summary of the many and varied greetings sent Gorky on the occasion of the recent celebration.

The book is issued both in paper and cloth editions, uniform with **Gorky's Days With Lenin.** The front cover has a recent and hitherto unpublished picture of Gorky. On the back there is a cartoon of Gorky, drawn by Fred Ellis, former cartoonist of the Daily Worker, who is at present in Moscow. The paper edition sells at 25 cents; cloth 75c. It may be obtained at all bookshops or direct from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York.

Get your unit, union local, or mass organization to challenge another one in raising subs for the Daily

Roosevelt Opens the Door to "Recovery"!

—By Burck.



Revolt Grows in Nazi Rank and File; Storm Troops Fight Officers

BERLIN.—New incidents indicating breakdown of Nazi discipline in the ranks of the Storm Troops are reported every day. In the Nowawes Storm Detachment (near Berlin) a sergeant struck a trooper, former member of the Anti-Fascist Militant League. The man defended himself, and when other officers came to the attack other storm troopers came to his aid, and a sharp fist fight followed. In consequence the detachment was sent on leave for four weeks, with each man ordered to report to headquarters every day.

Another fist-fight occurred in Berlin Storm Detachment 26, when the older members protested against preferences shown to new members because they had certificates that they had passed high-school examinations.

Rotary Club Given Nazi Committee OK

BERLIN.—A Nazi investigating committee has given a "clean bill of health" to the Rotary Club, an international organization of business men first developed in America. The purpose of Rotary is for capitalists to exchange favors and arrange for price-fixing and wage-cutting agreements under the guise of "unselfish service."

Nazi party members need not give up their membership in Rotary. On the contrary, they are urged to use them to carry forward the anti-working class program of the Nazis.

Catcalls Greet Film Glorifying Fascism When Shown in Italy

MILAN, Italy.—The audience of 1,500 in the Volturna Cinema Theater greeted with whistles and catcalls the first showing of a new film, "Luce" (Light), glorifying Fascism turning the event into an anti-Fascist demonstration. The Fascists in the audience were powerless to offset the demonstration.

Anti-Nazi Students Strike.

DORTMUND, Germany.—Students of the State Technical College of Dortmund have come out on strike in protest again persecutions by Nazi students.

Japanese Search for Kidnapped Britishers

LONDON, July 10.—According to a cable received here, two of the three British Merchant Marine officers who had been kidnapped and held for ransom by Chinese bands several months ago, have escaped.

Japanese airplanes and trucks are scouring the territory in an effort to aid the Englishmen.

General Strike to Protest Evictions in Canary Islands

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, (Canary Islands). — A general strike has been declared in this city in protest against the eviction from their homes and farms of workers and peasants who could not pay rent because of the crisis. Strikers burned several houses from which workers had been thrown out

GALLAGHER WILL AID FRAMED IN REICHSTAG FIRE

NEW YORK.—A demand that adequate legal protection be given Torgler, Dimitrov, Popoff and Tanev, Communist leaders, accused by the Nazis of setting fire to the Reichstag, has been sent to the German ambassador at Washington, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners announced yesterday.

The telegram reads: "The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners with a membership of over one hundred American writers, artists, educators, strongly urges adequate counsel for Torgler, Dimitrov, Popoff, Tanev, accused of burning the Reichstag also that foreign attorneys wishing to assist defense be given the privilege of acting as associate counsel."

The telegram is in answer to an appeal sent from Germany to the National Committee. Due to the efforts of the National Committee, Leo Gallagher of San Francisco, well-known attorney who represented Tom Mooney at his second trial, and Samuel Leibowitz of New York, who represented the Scottsboro boys before Judge Horton, have agreed to go to the trial.

Ella Winter, wife of Lincoln Steffens, has notified the office of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, that she is organizing a committee in California to raise funds for the expenses of Leo Gallagher's trip.

Nazis Fake Red Scare As Fire Trial Nears

Danger to Torgler and His Comrades Grows; Mass Pressure Must Increase

BERLIN.—The Nazi propaganda bureau is energetically preparing an "explosive atmosphere" for the trial of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff, and Vassil Tanef, Communist leaders, for the burning of the Reichstag last February 27.

The charge, which was immediately branded by the Communist Party of Germany as a provocation, has since been thoroughly exploded in so many of even the leading capitalist papers of other countries, and again in detail last week by the independent investigating committee headed by Albert Einstein, that the Nazis have had to heighten their gigantic campaign of fabrications, by which they are attempting to arouse mass feeling throughout Germany against the Communist leaders.

The trial is now announced to take place in August before the Supreme Court in Leipzig.

One day's batch of Nazi news releases in this campaign of provocation contains the following "discoveries":

A widespread secret organization of the Red Front Fighters League is alleged to have been discovered in Herdecke, Schwerte, and Hagen. Quantities of firearms, explosives, and bombs are said to have been discovered. Thirty-five have been arrested. This is said to be a part of the preparation for a Communist insurrection in the spring of this year.

Fifteen rifles are reported to have been found in a house in Berlin-Reinickendorf by the Secret State Police and the Berlin Storm Troopers. A large quantity of firearms and ammunition are reported to have been found in a house in Berlin-Heiligensee; two persons were arrested.

In wholesale raids one Sunday in Berlin the political police reported to have found not only illegal Communist printed matter, but also Communist printed matter, but also weapons of every kind, munitions, radio accessories, etc.

The fact that there is abundant evidence that the Nazis themselves set fire, and the fact that the Nazis have organized this elaborate campaign to create and maintain a lynch atmosphere against the accused Communists greatly increases the danger that these leaders, and Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, will be murdered "while trying to escape, in preference to risking the exposure in an open trial.

* * *

Mass protests and demonstrations by American workers play an important part in the protection and defense of the imprisoned Communist leaders. Dozens of letters received by the Daily Worker from Germany testify to the effect of American mass pressure, restraining the more open brutalities of the Nazis, and steeling the German workers to broader and more energetic struggle.

Protest against Fascism!

Demand the immediate release of Thaelmann, Torgler, and all other prisoners of the Hitler regime!

Only a powerful, world-wide mass pressure will protect the leaders of the German working class.

F.S.U. WINS USE OF SCHOOL HALL IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES.—After nine weeks of delay, mass pressure by the Los Angeles branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union has forced unanimous permission from the Board of Education to use the auditorium of Polytechnic High School for a mass meeting for recognition and support of the Soviet Union, on July 21.

A similar meeting on April 22 was broken up by Capt. W. F. ("Red") Haynes, of the Los Angeles red squad, assisted by American Legion hoodlums. The police and Legion thugs smashed the meeting by boos, catcalls, turning out the lights and throwing stink bombs.

The F.S.U. immediately applied for permission to hold another meeting in the school hall, but did not get action from the board until now. The F.S.U. was able to mobilize so much pressure that even a part of the capitalist press was forced to take their side.

Mattern, Lost in Wilderness, Saved by Soviet Gift

Found Wandering by Russian Coast Guard Service

MOSCOW, July 10.—With one wing shattered, a damaged fusilage and chasis, the plane of Jimmie Mattern, Texas round-the-world flyer, strayed from its course and crashed in the bleak wilderness of northeastern Siberia, eighty miles from the nearest settlement of Anadyr. With virtually no food at hand he took the rifle given him by the Soviet Union aviators at Khabarovsk, started out into the frozen wasteland and lived for the past three weeks on wild birds which are scarce enough in the region.

He wandered around in light clothing, exposed to the cold of the icy tundras. When the temperature began to rise and the first motor launches of the Russian Coast Guard Service last week picked their way along the cracking ice of the Anadyr River, they hit upon the adventurous Mattern, uninjured, healthy. They put him up at Anadyr, notifying Soviet authorities who took action immediately.

Two big seaplanes, equipped for Arctic work awaited good weather at Khabarovsk before taking off with mechanics and spare parts. A regularly plying steamship is due at Anadyr July 16 on its first summer voyage, with a seaplane and five good aviation mechanics aboard. Mark Shevelev, chief of the Northern Aviation Service said that his government was ready to send Mattern a new motor, to send a plane to Nome for a new American motor or to fly him to Nome as he desired. The Coast Guardsmen themselves are organizing an expedition to take the injured plane to Anadyr from its landing place fifty miles up the river.

* * *

CHICAGO, July 10.—Mattern's Chicago backers started preparations to obtain a new plane in which he can complete the solo flight. A communication from him was received by H. A. Jameson, one of the backers. It intimated that his plane was wrecked beyond repair.

The message read in part:

"Want to complete world flight. Obtain one of the Alaskan seaplanes which I could fly solo from Anadyr. Pilot can return via accompanying plane."

"You can obtain permission for the flight into Siberia from this end. Russia doing everything possible to help.

"Sincerely hope America backs me to complete first solo flight for United States."

A dispatch from Alaska indicates that a party of New York aviators were leaving Juneau today in a seaplane for Mattern.

To Supply Mattern With New Plane

The expedition of New York aviators which set out to rescue Mattern. The fliers were unhurt themselves when their plane cracked up in Alaska and they are proceeding with another plane to Anadyr, Siberia, so the stranded flyer may continue his round-the-world solo flight

Imperialism's Avowed Wish—The Destruction of the USSR

Against It, Demonstrate on August 1st for the Defense of the Soviet Union!

THE recent massing of Japanese troops and ships on the Siberian border of the Soviet Union is one of a growing series of similar provocations.

Why, when the imperialist conflicts at London sharpen, do we see at the same time bolder thrusts against the Soviet Union? Why does Japan invade Soviet territory on the pretext of searching for spies, seize Soviet ships, show such arrogance when the U.S.S.R. offers to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria to preserve peace?

Is it at all accidental that the first echo from the London Conference was the memorandum of Hugenberg for war against the Soviet Union?

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NO matter what the differences between the imperialist robber powers, Japan at the present moment, with its insistent, repeated and bold provocations against the Soviet Union is seeking to start war against the workers' fatherland in the interest, first, of itself, of its plundering war in China and Manchukuo, and secondly, to begin what it knows all the capitalists look to and will support it in—a major attempt at the solution of all their difficulties through the destruction of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The main world antagonism, that between the land of socialism, and the crisis-beset world of capitalism, is not in the least obscured by the growing strength of the Soviet Union in relation to the imperialist nations. The danger grows greater precisely because of the deeper inner conflicts between the robbers themselves. Nothing better illustrates this than the growing antagonisms between Japan and the United States. As this reaches a sharper turn, Japan goes the road of war provocations against the U.S.S.R. as an easier way immediately, as a program that will win the approval of all the exploiting nations, including its chief imperialist antagonist, Wall Street.

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IT is true that the Soviet Union was able to defeat the war provocations of Great Britain. It is true that the United States is opening trade relations and leans towards diplomatic recognition of the U.S.S.R. It is true the Western border states signed non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union. It is true that the advance of socialist construction hourly, daily strengthens socialist economy and the fighting strength of the workers' fatherland.

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BUT, underlying all this, and growing in intensity each day, is the hopes, the desires, the plans, the maneuvers of the capitalists to take the major step of war against the Soviet Union as a more acceptable way out to all of them from the crisis which eats at their vitals.

Not for a moment do the exploiters forget that the Soviet Union is their antipode. Not for a moment do they stop dreaming and working for its destruction with all their might, no matter what immediate arrangements they may enter into for every-day practical reasons.

As the Moscow "Pravda" pointed out when the British lifted the embargo against Soviet goods, the die-hard conservatives, the Detterings, not only did not end their war maneuverings but because of this defeat continue to press them a thousand times more energetically and in a thousand different ways.

The ink has hardly tried on the fascist memorandum of Hugenberg calling for an open acknowledgement of the war policies of all the imperialists against the Soviet Union, for the colonization of the Soviet Union through a war of all the powers as the best means of solving their contradictions. Hugenberg may be out of the government, but Hugenberg's memorandum is the avowed fascist policy. Rosenberg, the fascist special envoy to England, may have received a nasty reception from the British masses, but his program is still the program of the leading capitalist forces in England.

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LEAST of all should there be illusions about the program of Wall Street. The bitterest enemy of the Soviet Union since its inception, Wall Street, may trade with the Soviet Union, but will quickly enter the war front when it reaches maturity and actuality for its destruction. Wall Street favors Japanese provocations against the Soviet Union because a war between Japan and the U.S.S.R. would serve a double purpose for the American exploiters. It would weaken its imperialist rival, Japan; it would involve the Soviet Union in a war around which all the imperialists could rally for their deepest aim.

Comrade Stalin's words to the 1930 Party Congress in the Soviet Union stand out more boldly today:

"EVERY time that capitalist contradictions begin to grow acute the bourgeoisie turns its gaze towards the U.S.S.R.: 'Cannot we settle th's or that contradiction of capitalism, or all the contradictions taken together, at the expense of the U.S.S.R., the land of the Soviets, the citadel of the revolution, revolutionizing by its very existence the working class and the colonies, preventing us arranging for a new war, preventing us dividing the world anew, preventing us being masters of our own extensive internal market, so necessary for capitalists, particularly today, in connection with the economic crisis?'

"Hence the tendency to adventurist assaults on the U.S.S.R. and to intervention, a tendency which is bound to be strengthened in connection with the developing economic crisis."

Against this attempt of the imperialists to solve their crisis through an attack against the Soviet Union, all workers should rally their forces for the August 1st anti-war mobilizations.

LENIN ON WAR

Below we are continuing our publication of statements by Lenin on imperialist war which are of the utmost importance for every worker, in view of the ever-sharpening danger of imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union.

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"The present war is of an imperialist character. This war is the outcome of the conditions of an epoch when capitalism has reached the highest stage of its development; when the greatest significance is attached not only to the export of commodities, but also to the export of capital; when the combination of production units in cartels, and the internationalization of economic life, has assumed considerable dimensions; when colonial politics have brought about an almost total apportionment of the globe among the colonial powers; when the productive forces of world capitalism have outgrown the limited bounraries of national and state divisions, when objective conditions for the realization of Socialism have perfectly ripened."

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For the present imperialist war is a war of the great nations (i.e., those who oppress a number of other nations) conducted for the purpose of oppressing new nations. One cannot be "national" in an imperialist war without being a socialist statesman, i.e., without recognizing the right of the oppressed nations to liberation, to separation from the great powers that oppress them. In the era of imperialism there can be no other salvation for the majority of the nations of the world outside of revolutionary action undertaken by the proletariat of the great nations and reaching beyond the boundaries of nationality, breaking those boundaries, overthrowing the international bourgeoisie. While the bourgeoisie is not overthrown, there remain nations known as "great powers," i.e., there remains the oppression of nine-tenths of the nations of the whole world."

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"At this moment which is of the greatest importance in world history, the majority of the leaders of the present, the Second (1889-1914) Socialist International, are attempting to substitute nationalism for Socialism. Thanks to their behavious, the workers' parties of those countries have not counter-posed their position to the criminal behavious of the governments; on the contrary, they are appealing to the working class to identify its position with the position of the imperialist governments. The leaders of the International committed treachery with regard to Socialism when they voted for military appropriations, when they repeated the chauvinist (patriotic) slogans of the bourgeoisie of "their" countries, when they justified and defended the war, when they entered the bourgeois cabinets of the belligerent countries, etc., etc. The point of view of the most influential Socialist leaders, and the most influential organs of the Socialist press of present day Europe, is chauvinist, bourgeois and liberal, not socialist at all. The responsibility for thus covering Socialism with shame rests, in the first place, on the German Social-Democrats who were the strongest and most influential party of the Second International. However, one cannot justify the French socialists either, who took ministerial posts in the government of the same bourgeoisie which betrayed its fatherland and allied itself with Bismark to crush the Commune."

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"The Third International is confronted with the task of organizing the forces of the proletariat for a revolutionary onslaught on the capitalist government, for civil war against the bourgeoisie of all countries, for political power, for the victory of socialism."

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"The slogan of "peace" is incorrect as the slogan must be: changing the national war into civil war. This change may take a long time, it may and will demand a number of preliminary conditions, but the work must all be conducted along the line of such a change, in this spirit and in this direction. Not the sabotaging of the war, but undertaking agitation individual acts in this direction, but the conducting of mass propaganda (and not only among civilians) that leads to the transformation of the war into civil war."